Departments for planting a mulberry garden and construction of Research Institute Buildings.

412. Financed by the Central Silk Board, three cocoon markets were opened at Ramanagaram, Melur (Sidlaghatta Taluk), and Santhemaranahalli (Chamarajanagar Taluk). The inaugural meeting of the Mysore Silk Advisory Committee was held on 10th June 1950.

413. There was some increase in the number of samples tested by the Silk Conditioning and Testing House as compared to that of the previous year. One hundred and twenty-seven samples of silk sent by the Government Silk Filature, Kankanhalli, and the Sericultural Research Section were tested. Tests were also conducted in respect of 197 samples of cocoons reared in the sericultural section.

414. The department participated in the Dasara Exhibition at Mysore and the Mysore Congress Exhibition and the Indian Science Congress Exhibition at Bangalore. Demonstrations in silk worm rearing and silkreeling with the improved charka were given. Bulletins describing the activities of the department were distributed.

415. The Mysore District Sericulturists' Conference was held at Santhemaranahalli (Chamarajanagar Taluk) in August 1950 and it was assisted by the department in its deliberations.

416. The total expenditure of the department during the year was Rs. 4·32 lakhs.

417 One unit of "Multi-end Standing Reeling Basin" imported from Japan by the Central Silk Board was installed at the T.-Narsipur Factory of the Mysore Silk Filatures, Ltd., and its working was demonstrated under the expert supervision of Mr. Taro Tananka, the Japanese Reeling Expert. There appear to be great possibilities of effecting economy and improvement in production in Mysore filatures by adopting this modern appliance.

(iv) Department of Animal Husbandry Services in Mysore.

418. The seasonal conditions were fairly satisfactory throughout the State during the year. Fodder and water were available in all the Districts, excepting in Bangarpet

and Mulbagal Taluks where, on account of late rains, the position regarding fodder and water was somewhat difficult. The cost of fodder continued to be high.

Contagious Diseases.

419. There were 81 (27) outbreaks of Rinderpest in Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts. Two lakhs forty-three thousand one hundred and two (20,338) inoculations and vaccinations were conducted against the disease. One thousand two hundred and seventeen (1,464) cases of Black-quarter were registered. The disease was less widely prevalent than during the previous year. One lakh ninety-nine thousand and eight hundred and sixty-four (2,11,215) cattle were vaccinated against the disease. Five hundred and eleven (466) cases of *hæmorrhagic septicæmia* were registered and 86,803 (90,226) animals were protected from the disease. Seven hundred and thirty-two (530) cases of Anthrax were attended to and 42,139 (10,165) cattle were vaccinated against the disease. One thousand one hundred and forty-two (1,175) cases of other contagious diseases were registered and 1,142 (1,083) were combated during the year.

420. The total number of veterinary institutions at the end of the year was 187(182). Six (5) new Rural dispensaries were opened during the year. There was one institution for approximately every 25,858 (26,687) heads of cattle in the State. Foundation stones were laid for 2 (2) new dispensary buildings donated by the public, while the newly completed buildings at Chamundipuram, Mysore City, Chikabelavangala, Bangalore District, Belagola, Mysore District, Mayasandra, Tumkur District, Peresandra, Kolar District, Balehonnur, Chikmagalur District, Bhadravati, Shimoga District, and Bellur, Mandya District were handed over to the Department after declaring them duly opened. The number of fresh cases admitted for treatment was 6,79.883 (5,37,389) and the number of operations and castrations conducted was 35,541 (25,567) and 1,02,826 (85,752) respectively.

421. The Assistant Directors in the course of their tours, treated 2,265 (1,678) cases, conducted 2,471 (3,329) inoculations, castrated 223 (274) stud bulls and visited 1,067 (581) villages. They toured 1,165 (824) days during the year.

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Civil Veterinary Aid.

422. Owing to the prevalence of cholera among human beings and rinderpest among cattle in the State, the gatherings of cattle at the usual fairs were prohibited except in 45 (7) cattle fairs. In all these fairs, arrangements were made to open temporary dispensaries for providing veterinary aid to the cattle. Five lakhs seven thousand one hundred and ninety heads of cattle were estimated to have gathered in the above fairs. With a view to providing the necessary incentive to the cattle breeders of the State and to induce the latter to rear better stocks, Rural Welfare Centres, District Boards and Municipalities distributed 2,875 (323) prizes to the best exhibits.

423. In connection with the Live-stock Improvement Schemes operating in the State, 9 (5) one-day Hobli Cattle-Shows were held during the year and silver medals and certificates of the value of over Rs. 900 (650) were awarded to the best exhibits. These one-day shows proved to be very popular and attracted a large number of entries.

424.—The Government Bull *cum* Dairy Farm started at Hessarghatta during the previous year continued to show steady progress during the year. Six Sindhi cows and six heifers were purchased from the Indian Dairy Research Institute and added on to the existing stock. Forty-two Municipalities availed themselves of the services of the Local Veterinary staff for the inspection of sheep and goats, before and after slaughter, in the existing slaughter houses. The Bangalore and Mysore City Municipalities continued the services of wholetime veterinary inspectors during the year for the purpose.

425. The Rural Development staff continued their work in the villages of the selected hoblis under Rural Reconstruction Drive and in the Rural Welfare Centres at Ramanagaram, Dodballapur and Anandapuram.

Veterinary Education.

426. No fresh candidates were deputed for training either to foreign countries or to the different Veterinary Colleges in India during the year. The departmental Stockmen Training School and the Compounders' Training centres were also closed down as a measure of economy. There were 42 State stipendiaries studying in the different Veterinary Colleges in India at the end of the year.

427. The Bull *cum* Milk Scheme, Hessarghatta, sanctioned at a total cost of Rs. 3,00,000 in June 1948 and implemented in August 1949 continued to show steady progress.

428. The scheme for the distribution of Mineral Supplement for the improvement of Malnad cattle implemented during the previous year in the three Malnad districts of Shimoga, Hassan and Chikmagalur continued to work during the year. The mineral feed was distributed at fifty per cent concessional rates among the *bona fide* cattle owners at the several Taluk Headquarters and rural veterinary dispensaries of the three Districts.

429. In addition to the two Centres that were already working at the City Veterinary Hospital, Bangalore and at the Veterinary Hospital, Mysore, respectively during the previous year, a sub-centre was opened at the Veterinary Hospital, Civil Station, Bangalore, during the year. Seven hundred and seventy-five (567) cattle were served by the artificial insemination method at Mysore and 1,964 (1,158) at the City Veterinary Hospital, Bangalore and the Veterinary Hospital, Civil Station, Bangalore.

430. This is the sixth year of operation of the Live-stock Improvement Scheme sanctioned in May 1945. Eighty-nine (49) stud bulls consisting of 43 (17) Hallikar, 30 (28) Amrithmahal bulls, 8 (1) Sindhi and 8 (3) murrah he-buffaloes were distributed in the State free of cost under "Free Bull Scheme". Eight (4) bulls maintained by private individuals were selected for the award of premia under the "Premium Bull" scheme.

(v) The Serum Institute.

431. The Mysore Serum Institute undertook, as usual, large scale production of several sera and vaccines required for combating outbreaks of contagious diseases among live-stock. Two new Sections were added on to the Institute. The Research Section which is attached to this Institute continued the investigation of various problems connected with diseases of live-stock, besides undertaking the laboratory examination of all pathological materials